

The Anderson Weekly Intelligencer,  
BY ROY & WALTERS.  
TERMS:  
Two Dollars and a Half per Annum,  
in Advance.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal discounts made to those who advertise by the year.  
For announcing a candidate, Five Dollars in advance.

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOL. 4.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

NO. 1.

The Intelligencer Job Office.

Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

In the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Posters, Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Labels, and in fact every style of work usually done in a country Printing Office.

In all cases, the money will be required upon delivery of the work. Orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

## THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor: Your usual kindness in publishing whatever will forward the interests of the Blue Ridge Railroad, induces me again to call your attention to this subject. Heretofore, the friends of this enterprise have looked mainly to its great Western connections for its principle business and income; not relying, to any great extent, upon local population or local trade. But the increasing interest now felt and manifested in the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of our mountain country, is indicative of what the future of this part of our country will be.

I send you two most interesting letters on this subject, and will follow it up, with other short communications on the climate, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of Anderson and Pickens Districts, and Rabun County, Georgia, demonstrating the great necessity for the immediate completion of this Railroad.

J. W. HARRISON,  
Pres't Blue Ridge Railroad.  
Anderson, June 17th, 1868.

WALHALLA, S. C., May 12, 1868.  
Gen. J. W. Harrison, President of the Blue Ridge Railroad:

DEAR SIR:—While advocating the completion of the Railroad hence to Knoxville, Tenn., I feel assured you will not lose sight of the value of the different metallic belts, that will be traversed in its Northwest course. Having bestowed much attention upon the mineral belts of this country, the practical developments made, authorize me to offer to you the assurance that they are both rich and extensive. Iron and Iron ores are abundant; but, unless a cheap supply of coal can be obtained along the line of road, cannot be worked advantageously. Hence, we are not able to reap any benefit from these vast beds, although lime abounds in their vicinity, until a carboniferous formation along the Blue Ridge Road can be reached. The existence of copper in this part of the State, as well as in the adjoining counties of North Carolina, has been well ascertained. The veins are numerous, well defined, and extend to a depth of several hundred feet. Want of fuel, prevented their being actively worked; for the crude ores must be smelted; ere the regulus can be shipped. The transportation over the mountain roads, from the mines to the Railroad at Walhalla, would prove more expensive than from that point to the smelting works at Baltimore. I have no expectation of finding coal in this section, but West of the Blue Ridge I have observed that the primary formation is frequently overlaid by the secondary; and the indications are, that the Railroad may be instrumental in opening that valuable system. Our mining interest would then become paramount to any other; while the carrying of ores and coal, in search of each other, would be a considerable item in the revenue of the Road. The discoveries and inventions of the day; would place another very heavy income within reach of the Railroad Company, by their carrying the gold ores, or rather the auriferous quartz, to points at which the new process of desulphurizing them, and thus liberating the minute particles of gold, is in operation. This auriferous quartz, along the line of Road, is inexhaustible; and much will find its way North, when you consider that shipments already made have yielded upward of \$500 per ton, while the reduction at the mines amounted to only \$75 per ton. Our mountain roads are so difficult that the transportation of engines, stamping works, &c., is almost impossible; and, thus, the full development of all the mines, in this section of country, is dependent upon the completion of the Railroad. In White County, Georgia, a Mining Company are now preparing a shipment of ten tons of this quartz for New York, whence they will receive some twenty tons of machinery. Walhalla is their nearest point of Railroad; and I am convinced that the same belts, whence that quartz is obtained; abound in the Counties of the three States, through which this road will pass. I have made free to invite your attention briefly to a few of the minerals which, with a Railroad passing through their belts, will attract Northern enterprise, sustain the Road, and aid in the recuperation of the country. I could speak to you of the Galena belt, that passes through the country, yielding at a depth of 200 feet, an ore of 80 per cent. lead, and 1 per cent. silver, had it an important bearing upon the income of the Road. Yet, I must not forget to allude to the immense beds of Manganese, of Chromium, so much more deserving of attention, when the Pennsylvania beds display evident symptoms of exhaustion, and to an immense deposits of silicate, worth \$200 to \$300 a

ton, at the Sevres Porcelain Works, but now of no value for want of transportation.

I trust you will pardon these crude remarks, and charge them to the fact that, in the construction of the Railroad alone, I can perceive a return to prosperity.

With much esteem,  
H. W. KUHTMANN.

FRANKLIN, N. C., May 12, 1868.

GEN. J. W. HARRISON—My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of April has been received, in which you request me to make to you some statements in regard to "the Geology, Mineral resources, Climate, Flora and adaptation of the soil and climate of Western North Carolina to fruit culture," through which the Blue Ridge Railroad passes. Although my time is already heavily taxed, I most cheerfully comply in furnishing you a few brief statements of facts which came to my knowledge while engaged as an assistant in the North Carolina Geological survey.

To make anything like a fair report of the geology of this section would far exceed the limits of a letter, such as this is designed to be, and you must accept of a mere sectional statement of the geology as it occurs on the line of the survey of the Railroad.

In the Gap of the Blue Ridge we have Granite, and thence Northward, and underlying the Granite, we have a heavy bed of Gneiss, cut by a regular range of Serpentine; then we have, dipping under the Gneiss, very heavy beds of Aluminous Mica Slate. Then we have the Taconic series, consisting of drab-colored Talco, Micaceous Slates, Quartzite and primitive Limestone, which, at this point, consists of marble of superior quality. We then pass into Clay Slates, conglomerates and a sort of Argillaceous shales, finally reaching the old Silurian Limestones at the northern base of the Smoky Mountain chain. Immediately beyond the point where the line of survey emerges from the Smoky Mountains, there is a mass of Sandstone, (the Cheeleboe Mountain,) in which there exist strong indications of Bituminous Coal.

These respective strata are highly metamorphic, and heavily charged with metallic sulphurets and oxides. For example, in this valley we have Magnetic Iron Ore in workable quantity, Copper Pyrites, or yellow Copper, rich in its percent. of metal, which, though not explored in its frequent deposits to any great depth, promises to make valuable mines. Indeed, the real mining value of this belt is not yet understood or appreciated. At Webster, twenty miles east of this place, in the County of Jackson, there is a bed of Chromic Iron, or Chrome Ore, and the Copper Mines of Jackson County are capable of yielding a large amount of metallic Copper. On the Nanteyalee, in this County, and Valler River, in Cherokee County, immediately west, there is a remarkable grouping of valuable minerals. The valley of the Nanteyalee is a mere mountain trough, and the Valley River valley is not exceeding a mile in width. In these valleys there is immense wealth grouped into a narrow belt. We have there inexhaustible beds of Hematitic Iron Ore for a distance of thirty miles. These ore beds are wonderful in their extent, are generally near good water power, and are accompanied with every facility for fluxing and smelting.

Immediately alongside of these Iron beds are white, clouded, gray and flesh-colored Marbles, of superior quality. I compared, some years since, specimens of these marbles with the finest quality worked in the marble-yards at the Capitol grounds in Columbia, and found them equal to the best. These marbles, moreover, burn into excellent Lime, and will be valuable as a flux for the Iron ores. In these strata of Marble there are veins of Argentiferous, Galena and Gold. I have seen specimens of this ore very rich in Gold. The veins, however, have not been explored to any great depth, for the want of capital and machinery.

In this same range, and grouped with these other minerals, we have large, massive beds of Agalmatolite, which is identical in the elements of its composition with the Chinese Figure Stone, a material largely worked in the European Porcelain factories, and when properly used makes an excellent fire brick. Indeed, it is wagoned to Duck Town and used in the Copper furnaces. It could be used upon the ground in the construction of Iron furnaces, which would be of great durability. Besides this, with railroad facilities, Porcelain factories might be erected upon the grounds, where the finest ware could be manufactured in any desirable quantity. There is, a few miles

from this place, a fine bed of Porcelain Clay.

In this same Nanteyalee range, there are fine out-crops of Roofing Slates, Seythe Stone and Grind Stone Grits, which, with a railroad, might be made valuable.

The climate of this section is salubrious and bracing. I have seldom seen the mercury in the thermometer mark higher than ninety, and seldom lower than zero. There is a remarkable elasticity and freshness in the atmosphere amongst these mountains. Add to this the clear, crystal waters, coming out from under these bold and huge mountains, and you have a climate of the greatest excellencies.

As to the Floral, I must confine myself to that which is of the greatest utility. The timbers of which our forests are composed, constitute the most valuable features. We have black, Spanish, white and post Oaks in the valleys, and Chesnut Oak upon the ridges and mountains. These timbers yield the best bark for tanning purposes. But we also have the Spruce or Hemlock as yielding a valuable bark in tanneries. We also have Chesnut in great abundance; and, as a valuable timber, we have the Hickory, which is large, and grows to perfection. This timber, with a railroad, would be valuable for the manufacture of wheel carriages. We also have the White Pine, and in Haywood, the Fir Tree, used in bucket factories. In some of our mountain coves, we have the finest of Black Locust in great abundance. Our furniture timbers are, however, of the greatest value. We have the Wild Cherry, the Black Walnut, the Maple, and Black Birch. I measured a Wild Cherry, during my survey, that was thirteen feet in the girth, and about seventy feet to the first limb, with a remarkably straight trunk. I also measured a Black Walnut twelve feet in the girth, and above seventy-five feet to the first limb. I have seen very large Maples, of which I did not take the dimension. The Birch also attains good size for lumber. With a railroad, cabinet shops might be erected on the road. I cannot, however, dwell longer upon this topic.

In regard to the adaptation of the soil and climate of this section to fruit growing, I could say much, but must necessarily confine myself to a few facts which appear as practical results of the adaptation to which you refer. I must say, however, that the generality of our uplands are either composed of or rest upon stiff, aluminous clays, and I have never seen a section in which the soil upon the mountains was so rich and fertile to the very summit. This soil, with our peculiar climate, produces the Apple Tree in great luxuriance. I measured in Haywood County, a row of Apple trees that averaged about five and a half feet in circumference. The apple fruit in this climate attains great perfection, and which in point of quality and flavor I have never seen excelled. Some of our best varieties are seedlings, the peculiar offspring of the soil and climate, and are not only superior in quality, but large and elegant in appearance. But some of the best varieties, being of recent origin, have not as yet been generally introduced into our orchards. Those living in our Southern cities seldom have an opportunity of judging of the quality of our fruits, as they are carried to market in road wagons, and much bruised before they reach the market. Our people wagon them mostly to Athens, Ga., and even as far as Atlanta and Augusta. The Peach is not much cultivated, and the Pear but seldom. Pears, would, however, do well here; but next to the Apple the Grape would be the most economical and remunerative. The soil and climate are both singularly adapted to the culture of the Grape. Here we can get any desired elevation for vineyards, and obtain localities where the humidity is neither too great nor the fruit likely to be injured by the late frosts. An experiment was made some years since, by a Frenchman, in the Cahutta Mountain, on a locality at an elevation of nine hundred feet above the level of the Ocoee River, where his fruit never had mildew, and for a number of years was never injured but once or twice with frost. Moreover, the rocky strata of this country, and the steepness of the surface, are superior for draining the soil to any tile drains that art can construct; and by cutting into these steep acclivities, wine cellars can be constructed so as to secure uniformity of any desired temperature. This is essential in proper vinous fermentation, and the production of the best quality of wine. If your Blue Ridge Road was built, there are tens of thousands of acres now in wild forests that would soon be converted into fruitful vineyards, and settle up

the country with a frugal and prosperous population.

There is one other view of this section worthy of remark. The whole line, nearly, abounds with the grandest water-power I ever saw. Numerous mills and factories can be placed immediately by the track of the Road, and receive and ship material without any cost for extra transportation. Again, many of these rich mountains may be converted into pastures, either for wool-growing or dairy purposes. Indeed, cheese factories might be established here, and any amount of superior cheese produced for the Southern market.

You will see, my dear sir, that the brief statements which I have made go to show that the North Carolina section of your Road does not, by any means, pass through mere barren mountains, without the hope of any business to swell the immense freight that must pass over it when completed.

Time and space forbid me to allude to our cereals, potato crop, hay, &c. I have said enough, however, to give a bird's eye view of this wonderful and delightful country, whose fresh, invigorating climate—whose bold, dashing mountain streams crowded with Trout—pure crystal waters, and untainted atmosphere, will one day attract a thrifty and intelligent population.

Yours truly,  
C. D. SMITH.  
GEN. J. W. HARRISON, President Blue Ridge Railroad, Anderson, S. C.

## The Tramp of the Despot.

Across the narrow stream which divides the States of Georgia and South Carolina, comes the deep thud of the Tyrant's tramp, as he moves on to new deeds of despotism, and set his foot more firmly and more heavily upon the necks of a gallant but weak and powerless people. Ah! how the blood boils in the veins, the teeth gnash together, the hands clench, as the rod of the Despot waves over a noble but enslaved State!

Intelligent, proud, hospitable, in peace; brave, heroic, gallant, in war, the people of South Carolina are now suffering under a tyranny more galling and terrible than those of her Southern sister States—galling and terrible as they are. But a few days ago, a number of citizens of Hamburg were dragged from their homes, and made to perform the most menial and degrading services, simply because they would not let a political party have the use of a church which was under their control. They had a right to refuse the use of the edifice for the orgies of the enemies of their country; and, in exercising this right, they violated no law, no military order. But the Gesler of South Carolina, cannot brook the cold contempt which the people there feel for him, and are too proud, too candid, to even wish to conceal; and so must needs vent his wrath upon the innocent and unoffending.

And yet the bitter cup of woe is not full. Carolina, thy humiliation is not complete. The vultures who are battering upon thy chained and lacerated limbs are not satisfied. You will not bow to Gesler's cap as you pass it in the streets, and you make no genuflections to shoulder-straps, or to "flaunting lies" as they wave over your desolated land. And so your humiliation is not complete. Those who were once slaves—those, who now, as then, are your inferiors—must be placed over you, and sit in your council chambers to make laws for you, and complete your galling list of woes. Seven negroes in the Council Chamber of Charleston!—Seven negroes by order of Gesler! And yet you bend not the knee, thou stiff-necked people of South Carolina. And yet you point to Gesler with the finger of scorn, and sigh for a Tell, a Gofer, to rid you of his tyranny. O! be firm! be patient! The day of deliverance is at hand, and the sun of justice will soon, we hope, light you on to freedom, peace and prosperity once more.—The people of the North, we are told, are awakening "to the sin and failure" of Reconstruction, and are preparing to hurl from power the minions of tyranny. Be patient. The days of Nero, of Dionysius, of Gesler, are numbered. Be patient.—The galling chains of tyranny will, ere long, be stricken from your limbs, and the fetters now prepared for you be fastened upon your oppressors. Be patient, be firm—preserve your manhood and your dignity; the God of Justice will right the suffering South yet; and, though we have no faith in man, yet let us not lose faith in God—but, trusting in Him, yielding no principle of right or justice, ever maintaining a strict and patriotic integrity, we must and will pass safely through this fiery ordeal, while the bitter cup of woe prepared for us will be forced upon those who have so prepared it.—Banner of the South.

Butler's silence in regard to the Grant nomination is attracting great attention from the Radical press. They hope he will take an early opportunity of giving in his adhesion to the nominees, and protest mildly against his persistency in distracting the attention of Congress from its legitimate business, by continuing the post-mortem examination of impeachment.—Even the New York Times calls for a speech from him, in order "to put all these doubts and imputations at rest." We can not conceive what he is up to, but know it to be mischief. Like the cobra, the quieter he is the more deadly. Butler will cost more to watch than he will prove worth to the party. We wish them joy at the prospect.—N. O. Times.

## Platforms.

We invite the earnest attention of our readers to the annexed article from the National Intelligencer. It presents the issue, the paramount issue, of the impending campaign, and is the bugle note that will lead the hosts of Democracy to a glorious triumph. The Intelligencer says:

"The convention which met the other day at Chicago undertook to frame and put forth to the country a platform. Such a work was naturally evasive, but it was also gratuitous and impertinent. The real platform of the Republican party, by which it will and ought to be judged, are its acts and deeds of violence and usurpation, of cruelty, malice and fraud, which, for three years past, have stained its career. In that time it has dominated by two-thirds majorities in Congress, and this power it has used virtually to abrogate the executive and judicial branches of the Government. By its infamous statutes, by its general history and character, by the mischiefs, uneasiness, prostration, and discontent it has brought upon the country, it will be judged and condemned. General Grant is simply the mouth-piece, or rather the puppet, of the present Congress, and to take the one to perpetuate the other. It is, therefore, on Congress that the popular judgment is to be passed; and that body cannot deny or evade its own record.

"Considering the general reaction against this Radical party, and the number of patriotic, able, and true men presented for the Conservative nomination, each and all worthy of enthusiastic support, we are not sure that the preparation of a platform at New York may not be of more importance than even the choice of the proper candidates. This view is cogently suggested by the consideration that some ambitious persons are now undertaking to speak ex cathedra on this subject, and to suggest gross departures from sound principles. Fortunately, there is no reason to distrust the integrity or wisdom of the delegates when they shall come together at New York. Any propositions for a half-way house between Radicalism and Conservatism will be scouted with the contempt they deserve. Under this head may fairly be classed all suggestions looking to negro suffrage in any form or shape. The votes of Ohio and Michigan repudiating negro suffrage altogether by forty thousand majority each, form the key-note to the real feelings and convictions of the people, which politicians will only tamper with at their peril.

"The positive affirmations of the platform, in our judgment, should be directed to the living and vital issues of the day. We have to deal with the present and the future in a spirit of truth, statesmanship, and a reverence for the Constitution. But we may not ignore the past wholly. The great Conservative movement is essentially a protest against Radicalism, and the manifold crimes and outrages of this last party must be sternly denounced. More especially do we refer to the so-called reconstruction acts, by which negro suffrage has been forced upon the South. Those acts are the most shameful acts of tyranny and atrocity ever perpetrated by men claiming to be civilized, and are void in law as in right. The Conservative party is pledged to the overthrow of this great wrong, and this faith must be re-affirmed in language that shall not fail either in emphasis or in point.

"The general principle that suffrage shall and should be left to the States is well enough; it is constitutional and sound. But to rest here would, under present circumstances, be vain and illusive. The general declaration answers very well for New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; for there we have governments under the control of the white race, and it is for each to say whether they will admit the few blacks among them to the ballot or not, and under what conditions. But if we come to the South we no longer find the white race in control of the power of the States. That control has been violently wrested from them by Congressional despotism, and, by a system of disfranchisement and frauds combined, the whites have been consigned to an almost hopeless negro yoke. The governments shortly to be recognized by Congress, require each voter to swear to "accept" for all time the doctrine of the political equality of the two races, and by this test oath the whites are shut out from the polls. And this is what Congress has done in nearly all the Southern States. In all save Virginia and Texas the negro governments are in force and able to perpetuate themselves. To tell the whites of the States that suffrage is to be left to the States to regulate, without declaring these negro governments to be a tyranny and usurpation, is to trifle with and evade a great issue. It is to turn our eyes away from a great crime, to ignore the sentiments of the Northern masses as evinced in every election where the issue has been presented to them, and would be an abandonment of principle, alike disgraceful and impolitic. In short it would be a dissolution of the Conservative party."

"We propose, therefore, manfully and earnestly to grapple with the many outrages and atrocities of Radicalism, and, when we shall have power to blot them all out. It is for this that the people are rising as one man from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Here we have a clue to the coldness and apathy with which the nominations of Grant and Colfax have been received. If we desire a like fate for our nominees, all we have to do is to send them forth with a doubtful and uncertain utterance to the masses, who long for deliverance and a constitutional government under the control of the white race in all the States. In this sign only may we conquer."

## The Omnibus Bill.

The bill published last week, purporting to be a correct copy of the bill admitting six Southern States, was not complete, inasmuch as the second and third sections were omitted. The following is now given as an exact copy of the bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

AN ACT TO ADMIT THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government, which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirtieth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens in the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote in said State by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said States; provided that any alteration of said constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of the voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition; that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void; and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of the said States by the convention thereof shall have passed, or shall have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the time fixed by the convention of said State, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor shall sooner convene the same.

SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirtieth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section three of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability; as provided in said amendment. And it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

WAS GOVERNOR PERRY A REBEL?—In the United States Senate, during the discussion of the Bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, Mr. Sumner made allusion to Governor Perry in the following words:

Mr. Sumner rose to correct a statement made by Mr. Doolittle, to the effect that Governor Perry was a Union man. He said he had a document at home showing that that gentleman had held a position in the rebel service, which, he thought, was commissioner for impressment into the rebel service. He had also a copy of the Charleston Courier of May 30, 1862, containing a speech made by Mr. Perry, on May 20, 1861, saying: "I give my son, two horses and a negro boy to the Brooks cavalry, and will give my services whenever they may be required." "Is not that man," Mr. Sumner asked, "a rebel?" Mr. Doolittle adhered to his opinion, and said he would settle the points with the Senator after further examination.

A gentleman seeing an Irishman fencing in a very barren and desolate piece of land, said: "What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat? a flock of sheep would starve to death on that land." "And sure, was't I fencing it in to keep the poor bastards out of it?" replied Pat.

Kate hates monstaches: "So much hair makes man look like a bear." But Fanny who no thought can fetter, "The more like bears the better," because her pretty shoulders shrugging "bear are such glorious chaps for hugging."